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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, August 20. 1709.

you think the Czar of Muscovy will do with Count Piper now, if he has him? As the News from thence says, he has.

I confess, I am an Enemy to all Sorts of Cruelty—and must acknowledge, I think, the cruel Execution of General PATKUL, to be a most dishonourable Thing; who, tho' a Man of Quality, a Person of great Honour, and a Soldier, was in spight of many Intercessions, and as a peculiar Insult to the Czar and King Augustus, broken alive upon the Wheel, and, as we were told in the publick Accounts, was kept three Days a dying in the most miserable Torment

imaginable, without being allow'd the common Favour of the Coup de Grace.

Again, I think, but mark it, 'tis but my private Opinion, that it was a most barbarous Thing, and to the last Degree GOIHICK, as one observed, to compel King Augustus to surrender that Gentleman to his implacable Enemy; he was no Prisoner of War, nor any Desertet from the Swedish Army; but in a publick Character from the Czar to King Augustus; and that King, who is one of the most generous Princes in the World, was forc'd with infinite Regret, and after most earnest Representations of its being against the Law of Nations, to deliver him up, to save the Destruction of his Country.

Upon

Upon the Death of this unfortunate If he does not use them thus, I say, he Gentleman, the Czar declar'd he would flows himself to be a Prince of more Hugive no Quarter to the Swedes, and the manity and Generofity, than the Swedes Swedes the like to the Muscovites; and so have Reason to exped, or than Fame has the War went on like a-la mode Butchery.

Now I must needs observe, that since this barbarous Action, I have remark'd it, the King of S... n has had no Success-The Hand of Heaven has seem'd to be turn'd against him every-where; he has been worsted upon every Occasion, and had not the Humanity of the Muscovites exceeded what it us'd to be, the Swedish Gentlemen had paid dear for the Blood of General PATKUL on several Occasions. But more particularly in this laft Action, fhould the Czar resent it upon the Prisoners he has taken, it would be a terrible Warning to all Princes that make War, not to extend their Arms to Barbarities and cold Blood Deftructions, left they live to fee it reveng'd on their best Friends, and their bravest Officers sometime or other fall a Sacrifice to appeale the angry Ghofts of the Dead.

But after all, What shall we say to Count Piper? And what will the Czar do with him? Especially if he was the Man, that order'd, council'd, and appointed that horrible Execution of poor PATKUL, as they fay he was - I suppose, the Czar of Muscovy will be far enough from any Influence from this Paper --- But certainly if it be first true, that this PIPER was the After of that Tragedy, he merits All that Hands can inflict; and if compleat Retaliation were to be made-he should be first feat back to King Augustus, that the Injury to him should be repair'd, and then broke alive upon the Wheel, on the fame individual Spot of Ground that PATKU L was executed, and in the same Manner.

This, I fay, would be Lex Talionis, the Perfection of retaliating Justice -And really, if the Czar of Muscovy does not do fomething like this, if he does not use his Prisoners like Men taken after Quarter was forbidden, and like Men that had refolv'd to give no Quarter to his Subjects if they had been Victors-

represented him.

It has been observable, that this War between the Swede, King Augustus, and the Czar, has been carry'd on with unusual Animofity; Blood, and Revenge, has feem'd to be the particular Temper that has reign'd on both fides, but especially the Swedes ___ To give no Quarter in Fight, no Terms to Men of Honour, that fall into our Hands, bas something particularly inhuman in it-and feems to be altogether ravenous and brutal; few Nations ever did Nor is any War to be carry'd on upon fuch Terms, but what is made meerly to depopulate and defroy Mankird-It is not conquering, but ravaging and tearing to pieces, nor is it confifient with the Nature of Man, especially as Christian -The Saxon Soldiers taken at Thorn, after a long Siege, and a brave Defence, discharging thereby the Part of Men of Honour, and showing an unsbaken Fidelity to their Prince: Let the Swedes fay f r themselves, if they are not asham'd of it, how they were us'd; of which our publick Accounts told us, that they fuffer'd them to flarve on Board their Ships, with Cold and Hunger, refusing them the Consolation, either of Physicians for the Badies of their Sick Men, or Divines for their Souls-What these Things may have brought upon the whole Body of that People, and their Prince also, I will not fay; but certainly, fince the cruel Death of that miserable Gentleman as above, Heaven has feem'd to abandone the Swede, and they have prosper'd in nothing, till at last they have lost the bravest little Army in Europe. The Great Authors of this ill profecuted War are fallen into the Hand of their Enemy, and find themselves reduc'd to the Necessity of asking Mercy of those very Muscovites, to whom on all Occasions they have shew'd so little- If they find good Ulage there, I shall wonder, and must say, 'tis what they have very little Reason to expect:

MISCELLANEA.

Have heard with a great Deal of Patience, the French King rail'd at, and plentifully abus'd for this laft Week or two. because he would not ratifie the Capitulation of the Citadel of Tournay-And I cannot but take the Liberty to advocate for his most Christian Majesty a little - As to his Honour in obin this Caseferving Treaties and Capitulations when made, it is not much to the Purpole here; but whatever he does with Treaties, when they are made, you never found him a F-1 at making them : And from the Beginning, I muft confess, I wonder dat Mr. DeTurville, that he thould make fuch a Propofal as -He could never think his Mafter would fign it-He is far from being ignorant of the Condition of the Confederate Armies, for he has felt their vigorous Attacks both at Lifle and at Tournay-and he cannot be perfectly ignorant of the Condition of his Mafters Troops; and from both he might eafily judge, that as foon as ever the Capitulation of the Citadel of Tournay should be fign'd, the Confederate Army would march directly to atrack his Mafters Army, or have a full Liberty to form another Siege, perhaps of Mons, or Tpres; the Taking of which would be fatal to the Kings Affairs, and serve to expose his Frontiers more to the Invafion of the Allies, which muft at laft end in his entire Deftruction, if not not prevented by a dishonourable Peace-

On the other hand, so long as he can defend the Citadel, which it is supposed he may do, very near the Time that he offer'd the Capitulation, the innumerable Mines under all the Works, rendring the Approach by any way but the Sap impracticable; so long the Consederates Hands are ty'd from any considerable Attempt, and so much Time gain'd towards the Spining out this Campaign, a Thing on which the whole Sasety of France so much depends.

In my Opinion then, it had been an unaccountable Folly, and the falfest Step imaginable in the French , if they had let thas Capitulation been confirm'd- And it is a full Evidence of the Badness of their C i cumflances, that they have not done it -It is plain, they dare, not do it-they dare not truft their own Fortunes with a Months Liberty to our Armies; they will not venture it-they'll rather purchase a Month, at the Expence of the whole Garrison of Tournay, than hazard being attack'd by the Confederates, and leave them at Liberty for one Month to attack, either their Army in its ftrongest Intrenchments, or some other of their firong Frontiers, in which now their whole Safety depends.

Spain, as some People imagine.

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